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FISH ORDERS NOW COMING.

General Feeling That Supply Will Be Unequal to Demand

The season has now arrived when many orders come forward for salt fish of all kinds such as produced at this port and nowhere else throughout the country. The stock of old cured cod and other ground fish has all been absorbed long ago, and what is now offering is the new variety of the choicest sort.

The situation is one of firmness as the buying orders ex vessel show that disposals of the latest fares that arrived have been done with promptness and dispatch. In fact prices of producers are above expectations, which is caused by the shrinkage in stock held by big skippers, who have been filling more orders than they really expected. The great rush usually commences about the middle of September, but this year prolific orders have commenced much earlier than before. All old and much of the new catch of bank has been sent forward and late summer stock is now in dealers' hands, and being prepared for shipment fast as drying conditions will permit.

The principal thing that now confronts the professional dealers is the shortage of genuine cod as well as other kinds of ground fish. About all the vessels which sailed in early spring have returned with only partial fares which was most noticeable with the dory handliners, and about all of these have returned to the banks on a second trip. But reports are anything but reassuring for securing a full fare this fall.

In view of this, it now appears that a shortage of fish confronts the big operators, although they talk encouragingly as being able to meet all demands made upon them. But one thing is certain, prices will be upward rather than downward, and it would not be surprising to see producers stock reach an unheard of price. The shack fishing will soon be over and those which have been engaged in it the past four months, will be marketing their catch at Boston for immediate consumption. The withdrawal of this product from the curing stage will create a further shortage of salted stock which is needed in the cutting establishments.

But dealers talk encouragingly and say that the shortage of domestic production will not deprive them of meeting all requirements that may be made upon them. A large supply in Lunenburg, N. S., and other provincial ports awaits them and if necessary a resort to importation will be made.

SCH. MARGARET ASHORE.

But Was Pulled Off By Tug With Slight Damage.

Sch. Margaret, which sailed from here a few days ago on a halibut trip went ashore Tuesday night on Soldiers' ledge, near Yarmouth, N. S., but was pulled off by a tug with slight damage and towed into that port for repairs. The damage was not of sufficient importance to detain the vessel any length of time.

Portland Fishing Notes.

The fishing schooner Fannie Hayden sailed yesterday in search of swordfish, her last trip to the Newfoundland shore for halibut having been so unsuccessful that she will not go there again at present.

The U. S. fish commission steamer Gannet arrived from Portsmouth yesterday, where she has been engaged in purchasing seed lobsters from the fishermen. Capt. Greenleaf reports the most successful trip he ever made in that vicinity, having secured over 350 "seeders." He expects to get a lot more here today, which he will take down to Boothbay hatchery.

A big fish fare was brought in here yesterday by the Gloucester schooner Yakima, which had on board about 150,000 pounds of shack fish besides 9000 pounds of halibut. She did not stop to take out her fare, but proceeded for her home port. A motor delivery boat belonging to one of the Commercial street firms got her wheel entangled in a rope from the schooner and had hard work in getting clear.

SEVEN CRAFTS AT T WHARF.

Saturday Quietness Keeps Prices Down.

Another day of light receipts is reported at Boston, there being but seven arrivals, but this was expected, for the large fleet tending the market were in the first four days of the week.

The vessels in today have small fares, but the light receipts have had no effect in raising quotations, for Saturday is a day of downward rather than upward tendency.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. N. A. Rowe, 300 haddock, 1000 hake.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, 8000 pollock.

Sch. Lillian, 14 swordfish.

Sch. Good Luck, 4000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. Hobb, 8 swordfish.

Sch. Nettle, 7000 pollock.

Sch. Olive E. Hutchins, 30,000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Haddock, \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$2.50; market cod, \$2; hake, \$1.75 to \$2; pollock, \$1.60 to \$1.75; swordfish, 14c per lb.

IS NOW HIGH LINE.

Sch. Marion E. Turner Now Leads Portland Swordfishing Fleet.

Capt. Lewis Miller of sch. Marion E. Turner is now the high liner of the Portland swordfishing fleet, having landed 75 good sized fish at Boston on Thursday and had sold them for 12 cents a pound. This made a stock of \$1500 which is ahead of what any other Portland vessel has done on one trip to date. The Marion Turner has been out about a month. Several reports had been received from here and all were to the effect that she was finding fish. Capt. Clarence Turner, her regular skipper who stayed ashore for this trip, predicted that the craft would make a big catch.

Portland Steamer Will Join Seining Fleet.

The fishing steamer Carrie and Mildred, owned by the F. S. Willard Fish Company and which has been having all kinds of hard luck this summer, started out last Wednesday for Boothbay Harbor, where she will haul out on the railway for repairs, on the completion of which she will engage in seining under the command of the veteran skipper, Capt. Benj. A. Spurling. Years ago in the palmy days of the mackerel business the captain had charge of the well known Portland fishing schs. Lizzie Maud and Fannie Spurling, and had the reputation of being one of the most expert mackerel killers on the coast, his success in that line being almost equal to that of Capt. Sol Jacobs. Capt. Spurling also had charge of the fishing steamer Bessie M. Dugan for awhile, and during last winter and spring was engaged in netting off Pensacola, Fla. If fish can be found on this coast at the present time it is very probable the Carrie and Mildred will get her share. She has just been overhauled and furnished with a new seine and when she leaves Boothbay will be in fine condition for business.

Fish Sales.

The fare of fresh and salt fish of sch. Yakima, was sold to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

ONE FARE OF FRESH HALIBUT

Only Fishing Arrival Here for Past 24 Hours.

So far as late arrivals and receipts of fish today at this port, Gloucester is off the "map." The only vessel to arrive was sch. Yakima, via Portland yesterday afternoon, with 7000 pounds of halibut, 40,000 pounds of fresh fish and 10,000 pounds of salt cod.

The only vessels now due are some of the shackers, who are out on their third trip and will probably be in next week.

The shore boats as usual are not landing any fish, so receipts from this fraction of the fleet are nominally nothing.

The arrival and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Yakima, via Portland, 7000 lbs. halibut, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish, 10,000 lbs. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Manomet, haddocking.
Sch. Indiana, shore seining.
Sch. Ralph Russell, drifting.
Sch. Victor, North Bay, seining.
Sch. Reliance, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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French Trawler Successful.

The North Sydney (N. S.) "Herald" says:

"The reports given out some time ago, intimating failure of the French trawler fishery, are untrue. This evident suppression of the fact of success attending the different vessels was done to discourage owners next season.

"Perhaps the most successful of the twelve trawlers engaged this year on the Banks is the Margurite Maurie, which bunkered at the Scotia pier recently, and which has landed no less than 4500 quintals of green codfish up to the present at St. Pierre. The Pauline was also here bunkering and hauled for no less than 4000 quintals. Even the Portuguese trawler the Elite, reported her catch as 2700 quintals.

"When these facts become known to the owners of French trawlers there is no doubt that double the number of this kind of craft will be operating on the Banks in 1911."

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WORK OF MR. ALEXANDER PRAISED BY BRITISH COUNSEL.

Attorney General Says He Should Receive Thanks of Government.

Work Very Useful in Preserving Peace and Quietness.

Great Britain has officially recognized the value of the sending of a United States vessel to Bay of Islands, N. F., during the herring fishery seasons from 1905 to 1908, inclusive and has stated it through no less a personage than her attorney-general, Sir William S. Robson, before the Hague tribunal. The value of the presence and work of A. B. Alexander on the above referred to crafts and at the place indicated also received the attention of the attorney-general, being touched upon by him in a most complimentary manner, saying that he thought that instead of complaining, Great Britain should be disposed to make some expression of thanks to Mr. Alexander, as he was very useful indeed in calming the perturbed spirit

The above will be very gratifying news to the many friends of Mr. Alexander in Gloucester, who have all along been fully cognizant of the value of his labors with the herring fleet at Bay of Islands for five long and dreary winter seasons.

In Gloucester at least, and by the department of state, the worth of Mr. Alexander's work and the splendid manner in which he handled the many numerous, vexing problems while on the scene of action, together with his devotion to duty, in the performance of which he contracted a trouble which cost him the sight of one of his eyes, have been recognized and now the statement of Great Britain's attorney-general comes as a fitting tribute and a recognition of duty quietly and unostentatiously and well performed.

The remarks of the attorney-general regarding the good work of Mr. Alexander and the various crafts sent by the United States to Bay of Islands the past five herring seasons came about in this wise:

By article two of the special agreement between Great Britain and the United States, for the submission to arbitration of questions relating to the North Atlantic coast fisheries, it was provided:

"Either party may call the attention of the tribunal to any legislation or executive act of the other party, specified within three months of the change of notes enforcing this agreement, and which is claimed to be inconsistent with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1818; and may call upon the tribunal to express in its award its opinion upon such acts, and to point out in what respects, if any, they are inconsistent with the principles laid down in the award in reply to the preceding questions; and each party agrees to conform to such opinion."

The term "preceding questions," in the above has, of course, reference to the seven questions submitted to and argued before the tribunal by both sides, and with which the readers of the Times are familiar.

In accordance with this above quoted article, Chandler P. Anderson, Esq., agent for the United States, in this great case, in June, 1909, sent to the British agent, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, of Canada, a formidable list of Canadian and Newfoundland acts, orders in council and regulations, while in the British note received in exchange Mr. Aylesworth cited nothing of a like nature but set forth the sending of the Grampus, Potomac and Cresham, with Mr. Alexander on board in each instance, to Bay of Islands, N. F., during the herring fishing seasons from 1905 to 1908 inclusive, and stated that this amounted to an attempt to policing, by national vessels, of the so-called treaty coast and contrary to the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1818.

In his note to Mr. Anderson, the United States agent, Mr. Aylesworth also specified that "Mr. Alexander was, during the whole time, actively engaged in advising and directing many operations on the part of United States vessel masters, which operations were contrary to the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1818." He also claimed that the Potomac, with Mr. Alexander in charge, on several occasions towed from Woods Island to Birchy cove different United States fishing vessels which had on board Newfoundland citizens employed as fishermen on such fishing vessels in contravention to the Newfoundland statutes in that behalf.

In closing his note Mr. Aylesworth stated that it was the action of the United States government in sending into Newfoundland waters its national ships upon the occasions and in the circumstances named above to which His Majesty's government proposed to call the attention of the tribunal.

This is how matters stood up to a few days ago before Samuel J. Elder, Esq., began his argument, where the tribunal promulgated the following, and thus gave each party an opportunity to present to the tribunal a detailed statement of the particular provisions of the statutes and regulations to which they object, together with the grounds for such objections:

Tribunal Asked Detailed Statement of Objectionable Acts.

The tribunal promulgated as follows:

"In pursuance of the provisions of article two of the special agreement of the 27th of January, 1909, both parties have called the attention of the tribunal to different legislative and executive acts of the other party for the purpose of asking the tribunal to point out in what respects, if any, they are inconsistent with the true interpretation of the treaty. Without in any way expressing an opinion on any of the questions submitted to us, we believe that it would facilitate our work and expedite the final disposition of this case if the parties supplied us with a detailed statement of the particular provisions of the statutes and regulations to which they object, accompanied by an exposition of the grounds of such objection. The objections of each party to be communicated to the other."

The objections should be made known to the tribunal and the adverse party within one week from this day and the answer of the adverse party within one week thereafter, so that the tribunal, before taking the questions submitted under advisement, may have the benefit of a complete statement of the objections from each party, with such answer as the other party may desire to make. In addition to the written objections the tribunal would be pleased to receive such further oral statements as either party may choose to make.

"If the counsel of the respective parties desire to submit to the tribunal, either orally or in writing, any view or suggestions in regard to the subject matter of article four of the special agreement, they may be heard or received at the convenience of counsel."

Statement Submitted by United States Counsel.

In accordance with this, the United States presented its statement of specific provisions at the session of the tribunal on Tuesday, July 26. The statement cites specifically numerous sections of acts and regulations of Newfoundland and Canada which the United States complains of as being inconsistent with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1818, if applied to American fishermen on the treaty coasts. These acts and regulations so presented, were placed in three schedules, the first including those relating to the days, hours and seasons

when and the methods, means and implements to be employed; the second presenting matters relating to fishing of a similar character to those mentioned in sub-divisions one and two of question one and the third contained provisions in respect to customs regulations and light and harbor and other dues, which are objected to if applied to American fishermen and executed against them in such a manner as to restrict them in the free exercise of their treaty liberties and privileges.

Great Britain Withdraws Complaint Regarding War Vessels.

As the Nova Scotia statement was placed in the hands of the president of the tribunal, Sir William S. Robson, attorney-general of Great Britain, said:

May I just make an observation now with regard to the particulars of objection on the part of either Great Britain or the United States as to any executive or legislative act of which they complained.

We handed in particulars of objection to certain acts of the United States in sending vessels of war to these waters for the purpose of preserving order.

It seems to me it is not worth while, for Great Britain at all events, to trouble the tribunal with any such question. It depends upon the answer to be given to question number one. If question number one is answered in favor of Great Britain, then nobody would deny that the sending of warships to these waters was not legally justifiable, although quite honestly and courteously done, and not intended really as an attack on the sovereignty or self-respect of Great Britain; still, we need not trouble about it further, it is not worth while discussing, it is done; it is a mere historic incident, whichever answer is given to the question.

Therefore I think it unnecessary for Great Britain to trouble the tribunal for any judgment upon that particular executive act.

We do not ask for compensation. It would be quite unnecessary, and I am sure we would not desire to mention or talk of any such a thing as an apology, or anything of that kind, because I believe if we did not assent in terms, we certainly very nearly did so in fact, and the assistance rendered by the vessel was very valuable.

Instead of complaining of it, I think we should be disposed rather to make some expression of thanks to Mr. Alexander, who was very useful indeed in calming the perturbed spirit in that place, and at that particular time. So that our complaint may be treated as withdrawn.

The president—Perhaps Mr. Senator Root wishes to make an explanation.

Senator Root May Present Further Oral Statement.

Senator Root—If it please the tribunal, the United States submits a statement of specific provisions of certain legislative and executive acts of Newfoundland and Canada which we call to the attention of the tribunal for action pursuant to Articles two

and three of the special agreement of January 27, 1909.

This is done at this time in pursuance of the expression on the part of the tribunal which is incorporated in the protocol of Tuesday, July 19.

The paper which we submit has been communicated to the counsel for Great Britain. This paper contains a detailed statement of the particular provisions of the statutes and regulations which have already been specified or mentioned in general in the note from the American agent to the British agent which is in the record.

Any further oral statement will be given in the course of the remaining argument on the part of the United States.

With regard to the last clause of the expression by the tribunal, counsel for the United States have under consideration the question, not altogether easy of solution, as to whether it would be useful or practicable to make any suggestions of any value upon that subject in advance of the award.

Any rules which may be formulated by the tribunal under article four, would necessarily depend so largely upon the language of the award that we have not yet seen how we could make any useful suggestions.

We have it under consideration, however, and will be at any time ready to conform to any further expression on the part of the tribunal.